












-  Instructions
-  Scoreboard

My score

Friends

Everyone
-  My Clarifications

- Problems
-  25: Tourist
-  **30: Interception**
-  45: Ethan Searches for a String

- Resources
-  Solutions
-  Past Rounds
-  Update Registration
-  FAQ
-  Terms and Conditions


Facebook Hacker Cup 2018 Qualification Round

[Request Clarification](#)

Interception

30 points

Last valid submission time: 2018年7月9日 at 2:52 [\[details\]](#)

 Download Input

Choose Output

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Consider an N-degree polynomial, expressed as follows:

$$P_N * x^N + P_{N-1} * x^{N-1} + \dots + P_1 * x^1 + P_0 * x^0$$

You'd like to find all of the polynomial's x-intercepts — in other words, all distinct real values of x for which the expression evaluates to 0.

Unfortunately, the order of operations has been reversed: Addition (+) now has the highest precedence, followed by multiplication (*), followed by exponentiation (^). In other words, an expression like $a^b + c * d$ should be evaluated as $a^{((b+c)*d)}$. For our purposes, exponentiation is right-associative (in other words, $a^{b^c} = a^{(b^c)}$), and $0^0 = 1$. The unary negation operator still has the highest precedence, so the expression $-2^{-3} * -1 + -2$ evaluates to $-2^{(-3 * (-1 + -2))} = -2^9 = -512$.

Input

Input begins with an integer T, the number of polynomials. For each polynomial, there is first a line containing the integer N, the degree of the polynomial. Then, N+1 lines follow. The i-th of these lines contains the integer P_{i-1}.

Output

For the i-th polynomial, print a line containing "Case #i: K", where K is the number of distinct real values of x for which the polynomial evaluates to 0. Then print K lines, each containing such a value of x, in increasing order.

Absolute and relative errors of up to 10^{-6} will be ignored in the x-intercepts you output. However, K must be exactly correct.

Constraints

$1 \leq T \leq 200$
 $0 \leq N \leq 50$
 $-50 \leq P_i \leq 50$
 $P_N \neq 0$

Explanation of Sample

In the first case, the polynomial is $1 * x^1 + 1 * x^0$. With the order of operations reversed, this is evaluated as $(1 * x)^{((1 + 1) * x^0)}$, which is equal to 0 only when x = 0.

In the second case, the polynomial does not evaluate to 0 for any real value x.

Sample input · [Download](#)

```
2
1
1
1
4
9
0
-6
2
-2
```

Sample output · [Download](#)

```
Case #1: 1
0.0
Case #2: 0
```



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Chan Lam Lao

溫郁婷

郭曜禎

● 聊天室(14)

